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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/996,129	11/28/2001	John William Sweitzer	AUS920010639US1	1409

7590 04/30/2004
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EXAMINER

CHANNAVAJJALA, SRIRAMA T

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2177

DATE MAILED: 04/30/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/996,129

Applicant(s)

SWEITZER ET AL.

Examiner

Srirama Channavajjala

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 28 November 2001.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☐ Claim(s) 1- is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Drawings

1. The drawings filed on 11/28/2001 are approved by the Draftsperson under 37 CFR 1.84 or 1.152.

Specification

2. At page 1, line 5, Co-pending U.S application serial number is missing; applicant is hereby required to provide US application serial number and updated status in response to this office action, paper no. # 2.

Double Patenting

3. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970);and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321© may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting

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ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

4. Claims 1-20 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting, as being unpatentable over claim 1-20 of copending Application No. 09/996,131 is now Pub. No. US 2003/0101250 A1.

Claims of co-pending application SI.No. 09/996,131 contains(s) every element of Claims 1-20 of the instant application and as such anticipates claims 1-20 of the instant application, and co-pending application claims are broader than the instant application claims.

"A later patent claim is not patentably distinct from an earlier patent claim if the later claim is obvious over, or **anticipated by**, the earlier claim. In re Longi, 759 F.2d at 896, 225 USPQ at 651 (affirming a holding of obviousness-type double patenting because the claims at issue were obvious over claims in four prior art patents); In re Berg, 140 F.3d at 1437, 46 USPQ2d at 1233 (Fed.Cir. 1998) (affirming a holding of obviousness-type double patenting where a patent application claim to a genus is

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anticipated by a patent claim to a species within that genus). "ELI LILLY AND COMPANY v BARR LABORATORIES, INC., United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, ON PETITION FOR REHEARING EN BANC (DECIDED: May 30, 2001).

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

5. Claims 1-6,8-12,14-19 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Sarno, US Pub.No. 2002/0042751 [filed on July 03, 2001].

6. As to Claims 1,8,14, Sarno teaches a system which including 'identifying one or more client attributes corresponding to the client' [page 7, 0073, line 1-7], client attributes corresponding to the client is equivalent to Sarno's business decision, manipulating the data, providing a summary that allows decision-makers and like as detailed in page 7, 0073; 'comparing the identified client attributes to one or more

topographical components' [page 2, 0010, line 12-23], Sarno teaches for example comparing step with other relevant identified client attributes such as cost justification application that generate results, more specifically comparing step allows to determine different rollout schedules, suitability of different products to be evaluated, different expense rules and like that corresponds to more topographical components; 'selecting one or more of the topographical components based on the comparing' [page 2, 0010, line 12-23, page 2, 0012, line 21-22, page 3, line 1-3], Sarno specifically teaches for example user information selected from buyer information, rollout schedule information, expense rule information that corresponds to selecting one or more of the topographical components based on the comparing as detailed in page 2, 0012, line 21-22, page 3, line 1-3; 'installing the selected topographical components on one or more client computer system' [page 23, 0201, col 2, line 7-28, fig 32].

7. As to Claims 2,9,15, Sarno teaches a system which including 'grouping a plurality of calibration factors into one or more calibration sets, wherein the comparing further includes comparing the identified client attributes to the calibration factor sets' [page 19-20, 0173], Sarno specifically teaches database administrators and system administrators are responsible for managing administration activities that including monitoring, performance, system throughoutput, system availability, optimizing CPU utilization, load balancing, and processing various transactions related to business, examiner interpreting calibration factors corresponds to managing group or team of

personnel, business transactions, and system resource management as detailed in page 19-20, 0173.

8. As to Claims 3,10,16, Sarno teaches a system which including 'calibration factors are selected from the group consisting of centralized management, branch office management, transaction based, small team, hybrid management, discipline oriented management, resource oriented management, personal management and no management required' [page 20, 0178, fig 6-7, page 20, 0179, fig 8], Sarno specifically teaches data warehouse monitoring solutions that including create/allow additional data warehouses toward more productive in terms of managing business, further it is noted that Sarno also teaches managing group, type of employees that impact financial projections as detailed in fig 6-7, page 20, 0178 that corresponds to overall managing business related issues including resource oriented, personal, transaction based management.

9. As to Claims 4,11,17, Sarno teaches a system which including 'storing one or more calibration factors corresponding to each of the topographical components in a component metadata file' [page 3, 0013, line 15-20, page 5, col 2, 0035, page 6, col 1, 0035], Sarno specifically teaches storing information related to cost justification system, further cost justification itself is about knowledge based information, processing the user information, results of financial summary and like that corresponds to metadata; 'comparing further includes comparing the identified client attributes with the

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calibration factors stored in the metadata file' [page 2, 0010, line 12-23], Sarno teaches for example comparing step with other relevant identified client attributes such as cost justification application that generate results, more specifically comparing step allows to determine different rollout schedules, suitability of different products to be evaluated, different expense rules and like that corresponds to more topographical components; 'identifying one or more components based on the comparing' [page 2, col 2, 0010, line 19-23]; 'retrieving the identified components from a topographical component library' [page 2, col 2, 0012, line 21-22, page 3, col 1, 0012, line 1-3].

10. As to Claims 5,12,18, Sarno teaches a system which including 'packing the selected topographical components in a topography installation file' [page 3, col 1, 0014, page 11, col 2, 0114, line 1-9], 'transmitting the topography installation file to the client computer system' [page 21, line 7-21].

11. As to Claims 6,13,19, the limitations of this claim have been noted in the rejection above. In addition, Sarno disclosed 'gathering the client attributes, the gathering including examining one or more attributes selected from the group consisting of client organization charts, client information technology, client surveys, client requirements, client physical environments, and client location data' [page 5, col 2, 0032-0033, fig 12].

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

12. Claims 7,13,20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sarno, US Pub.No. 2002/0042751 [filed on July 03, 2001] as applied to claim 1,8,14 above, and further in view of Bowman-Amuah, US Patent No. 6662357.

13. As to Claim 7,14,20, Sarno teaches a system which including 'installing one or more topography application components' [page 23, 0201, col 2, line 7-28, fig 32]. It is however, noted that Sarno does not teach 'topography neutral application components is adapted to interoperate with more than one topography'. On the other hand,

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Bowman-Amuah disclosed "topography neutral application components is adapted to interoperate with more than one topography" [col 10, line 61-67, col 11, 1-32].

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to incorporate the teachings of Bowman-Amuah into business to business financial analysis of Sarno because both Sarno and Bowman-Amuah are directed to business applications, more specifically Sarno is directed to analyzing, presenting user information for cost justification, generating financial summaries and business cases [see Abstract], while Bowman-Amuah is directed to integrated development architecture framework, more specifically business management framework [see col 2, line 30-40]. One of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to combine the references because that would have allowed users of Sarno to specifically implement the organization framework that including various business related items such as project organization, information management, configuration management, to effectively control and manage business tasks and resources, thus improving the quality and reliability of the system [see Bowman-Amuah: col 10, line 52-62].

Conclusion

The prior art made of record

- a. US Patent No. 6662357
- b. US Patent No 2002/0042751
- c. US Patent No. 2003/0101250

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure

- d. US Patent No. 2002/0191014
- e. US Patent No 6370578
- f. US Patent No 6700590
- g. US Patent No 2002/0120917
- h. US Patent No. 6151707
- i. US Patent No. 2002/0169658
- j. EP0869449


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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Srirama Channavajjala whose telephone number is (703) 308-8538. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 8:00 AM to 5:30 PM Eastern Time. The TC2100's Customer Service number is (703) 306-5631.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John E. Breene, can be reached on (703) 305-9790. The fax phone numbers for the organization where the application or proceeding is assigned are as follows:

703/746-7238	(After Final Communication)
703/872-9306	(Offical Communications)
703/746-7240	(For Status inquiries, draft communication)

Any inquiry of general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-9600.

sc 
Patent Examiner.
April 28, 2004.